



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The reviewer, who himself spent several years in the Philippines, does not believe that the Filipino people are welded so closely together as the author contends. It is one thing to be practically a unit in favor of independence as against a foreign invader; and quite another to be capable of self-government after that invader has departed: it is one thing for Aguinaldo to have an efficient military government and quite another for the Filipino people to elect capable and honest men as municipal officials. Of the experience with municipal presidents, municipal treasurers, and with justices of the peace as a test of capacity for self-government, the author tells us too little. Whether or not a self-government so poor as that which would result if the United States would *promptly* withdraw from the Philippines would be better for the Filipinos than the present partial self-government under American tutelage, is a difficult question. Judge Blount answers it emphatically in the affirmative; the reviewer answers it less emphatically in the negative. Both agree that the United States would be better off without the Philippines than with them.

E. W. KEMMERER.

*Princeton University.*

*The Catholic Encyclopedia.* Vol. xv. Pp. xv, 800. Price, \$6. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1912.

The appearance of this volume brings to a conclusion a work which reflects great credit on its able board of editors and which will do much to enlighten the general body of Catholics as to their own church as well as to inform outsiders of its authoritative teachings and its attitude toward the great questions of the day. The present volume exhibits the same general characteristics as the earlier ones, though it happens to contain fewer articles of fundamental importance. Such subjects, however, as tradition and magisterium, tyrannicide, ultramontaniam, war, antiquity of the world, woman, cannot be neglected by those who desire to understand the position of the church in the thought of the time. Information difficult to obtain elsewhere is to be found under universities, where there is a brief account of the individual Catholic foundations in Canada, Ireland, Spanish America and the United States, and a general account of the institutions in other lands; and in the article on the Vatican, where, after a full description of the buildings and their history and of the various collections therein, is given an account of the great library with details as to the arrangement and number of manuscripts the most accurate yet published and representing the state of these treasures up to December 1, 1911.

The chief value of the Encyclopedia to non-Catholics lies in its accurate presentation of Catholic views, and while the work is not published by the church officially, its authority is guaranteed by the supervision of the proper censors whose imprimatur is found in each volume. That their work has been done conscientiously is seen in two or three of the items found in the errata at the end of the last volume. Here some 25 pages are devoted to the correction of minor errors of the work, such as spelling, dates, omissions in bibliography, etc. But in the first two volumes two places were discovered where

the contributors had not sufficiently guarded against the suspicion of modernism, viz., in the articles on absolution and apologetics. The correction made in the first of these may be quoted as an example of the care with which the whole work has been supervised. Professor Hanna, of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, had allowed himself to say: "But it is one thing to say that the power of absolution was granted to the Church and another to say that a full realization of the grant was in the consciousness of the Church from the beginning." In the errata we are told to substitute for this passage the following: "Though it is clear that this power of absolution was granted to the Church, and therefore known to the Apostles and their successors, the teaching body of the Church, from the very beginning, still it requires careful study to trace the tradition of this grant (the exercise of this power) and its realization in the practice of the faithful back to the first centuries," etc. The scrupulous care for historical accuracy likewise is illustrated in the errata in connection with the article on St. Anthony of Padua. In the story of the saint's important labors for the faith readers of the first volume had been somewhat surprised to find so much emphasis laid on his miracles, particularly the story "of a horse, which, kept fasting for three days, refused the oats placed before him, till he had knelt down and adored the Blessed Sacrament which St. Anthony held in his hands." The historical evidence for this fact was evidently misinterpreted in one respect, for in the errata we are directed "for horse read mule."

A. C. HOWLAND.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

COPELAND, M. T. *The Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the United States.* Vol. viii. Pp. xii, 415. Price, \$2. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1912.

Mr. Copeland's book presents a very complete analysis of the conditions, both manufacturing and commercial, of one of our most important industries. Practically every phase of the cotton manufacturing industry is discussed, and the factors influencing its development are very ably brought out. Although a large part of the discussion is taken up with conditions in the United States the development of the cotton industry in foreign countries is given sufficient attention to make clear the position of the United States as a present and possible future factor in the world's cotton trade. One of the best features of the book is the way in which Mr. Copeland brings out the effect of the scarcity and high cost of labor in the United States on the stimulation of invention and the development of labor-saving machinery, which have made our cotton-manufacturing industry so different in many ways from that of our European rivals. The book also contains the best discussion of the geographical development of our cotton manufacturing industry that I have ever seen. The analysis of the development of the industry in our Southern States and the effect it is having on the industry of the older sections is especially good.

The changes that are taking place in the commercial organization of the industry are pointed out. A comparison of the costs of manufacture and the